

WEST Search History

09/729, 224

DATE: Tuesday, August 26, 2003

Set Name Query

side by side

Hit Count Set Name

result set

DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L40	L39 not l26	1	L40
L39	L38 and (pressure near2 (air or gas))	2	L39
L38	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)).ti,ab.	30	L38
L37	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)).ti,ab.	30	L37

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L36	L35 not l22	5	L36
L35	L34 and (pressure near2 (air or gas))	13	L35
L34	((paper or tissue or wipe) near3 (lotion or emulsion or softening or emollient)).ti,ab.	170	L34
L33	((paper or tissue or wipe) near3 (lotion or emulsion or softening or emollient)).ti,ab.	152	L33 *
L32	((paper or tissue or wipe) near3 (lotion or emulsion or softening or emollient)).ti,ab.	170	L32

DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L31	L30 and (pressure near2 (air or gas))	1	L31
L30	l29 and spray\$5	176	L30
L29	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)).ti,ab.	4839	L29
L28	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)) and (pressure near2 (air or gas))	1	L28
L27	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)) and (pressure near2 (air or gas))	1	L27

DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L26	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)) and (pressure near2 (air or gas))	17	L26
L25	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)) and (pressure near2 (air or gas))	15	L25 *
L24	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)) and (pressure near2 (air or gas))	17	L24
L23	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)) and	0	L23 *

(pressure near2 (air or gas))

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L22	l20 and (pressure near2 (air or gas))	24	L22
L21	L20 not l5	77	L21
L20	L18 and (emollient or softening)	117	L20
L19	L18 and (emollient or softening)	117	L19
L18	l16 and (volatile or evapor\$6)	350	L18
L17	l16 and (volatile or evapor\$6)	350	L17
L16	L14 and pressur\$4	712	L16
L15	L14 and pressur\$4	712	L15
L14	L9 and air	904	L14
L13	L9 and air	(720)	L13 *
L12	L9 and air	(871)	L12 *
L11	L9 and air	(844)	L11 *
L10	L9 and air	904	L10
L9	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)	1519	L9
L8	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)	(1411)	L8 *
L7	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)	1519	L7
L6	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)	(1384)	L6 *
L5	L4 and (emollient or softening)	40	L5
L4	L3 and (volatile or evapor\$6)	180	L4
L3	L2 and pressur\$4	373	L3
L2	L1 and air	812	L2
L1	((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet) near3 (lotion or emulsion or dispersion)) same (spray\$4 or deposit\$4 or application or applying)	1519	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

* West multifunction
re-searched

09/729,224

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS 2 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
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 NEWS 6 Feb 26 PCTFULL now contains images
 NEWS 7 Mar 04 SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
 NEWS 8 Mar 24 PATDPAFULL now available on STN
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 structures available in REGISTRY
 NEWS 10 Apr 11 Display formats in DGENE enhanced
 NEWS 11 Apr 14 MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 12 Apr 17 Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 13 AUG 22 Indexing from 1927 to 1936 added to records in CA/CAPLUS
 NEWS 14 Apr 21 New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in
 WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
 NEWS 15 Apr 28 RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
 NEWS 16 May 05 Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names
 added to PHAR
 NEWS 17 May 15 MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
 NEWS 18 May 15 Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
 NEWS 19 May 19 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
 NEWS 20 May 19 RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and
 right truncation
 NEWS 21 Jun 06 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
 NEWS 22 Jun 06 PASCAL enhanced with additional data
 NEWS 23 Jun 20 2003 edition of the FSTA Thesaurus is now available
 NEWS 24 Jun 25 HSDB has been reloaded
 NEWS 25 Jul 16 Data from 1960-1976 added to RDISCLOSURE
 NEWS 26 Jul 21 Identification of STN records implemented
 NEWS 27 Jul 21 Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
 NEWS 28 Jul 22 INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and
 Right Truncation available
 NEWS 29 AUG 05 New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective
 August 1, 2003
 NEWS 30 AUG 13 Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
 NEWS 31 AUG 15 PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
 September 2003
 NEWS 32 AUG 15 PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
 September 2003
 NEWS 33 AUG 15 RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
 September 2003
 NEWS 34 AUG 15 TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
 September 2003
 NEWS 35 AUG 18 Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
 NEWS 36 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
 NEWS 37 AUG 18 FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right
 Truncation
 NEWS 38 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

 NEWS EXPRESS April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
 MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
 AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:26:04 ON 26 AUG 2003

=> file caplus, kosmet

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:26:28 ON 26 AUG 2003

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FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 16:26:28 ON 26 AUG 2003

COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 International Federation of the Societies of Cosmetics Chemists

=> s ((paper or tissue or wipe or sheet or web) (p) (lotion or emulsion or softening or emollient
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'WEB) (P) '

L1 38655 ((PAPER OR TISSUE OR WIPE OR SHEET OR WEB) (P) (LOTION OR EMULSI
ON OR SOFTENING OR EMOLLIENT OR DISPERSION))

=> s l1 and spray?

L2 1427 L1 AND SPRAY?

=> s l2 and ((air or gas) (n) (pressur? or compressed))

L3 9 L2 AND ((AIR OR GAS) (N) (PRESSUR? OR COMPRESSED))

=> dup rem l3

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET'.

ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3

L4 9 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l4 ibib kwic 1-9

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:466268 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:34696

TITLE: Soft **tissue paper** and a **softening** composition
containing an extensional viscosity modifier

INVENTOR(S): Barnholtz, Steven Lee; Vinson, Kenneth Douglas;
Coffaro, Paul Joseph; Mackey, Larry Neil; Hamilton,
Amy Jo; Wahl, Errol Hoffman; Frankenbach, Gayle Marie;
Wu, Yenchun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

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DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002048458	A1	20020620	WO 2001-US48598	20011207
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002112831	A1	20020822	US 2001-997950	20011130
US 6547928	B2	20030415		
AU 2002030902	A5	20020624	AU 2002-30902	20011207
US 2003127206	A1	20030710	US 2003-337480	20030107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-256002P	P 20001215
			US 2001-997950	A3 20011130
			WO 2001-US48598	W 20011207
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 137:34696		
REFERENCE COUNT:		6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		
TI	Soft tissue paper and a softening composition containing an extensional viscosity modifier			
AB	The compn. includes a softening active ingredient, a vehicle in which the softening active ingredient is dispersed, 1-2% electrolyte dissolved in the vehicle, 2-15% bilayer disrupter, and a high polymer. The electrolyte and the bilayer disrupter cooperate to cause the viscosity of the compn. to be less than the viscosity of a dispersion of the softening active ingredient in the vehicle alone. The high polymer adds stringiness to the compn. opening the air pressure operating window for spray application of the softening compn. Preferably, the softening active ingredient is a quaternary ammonium compd., the vehicle is H2O, the electrolyte is Ca chloride, the bilayer disrupter is a nonionic surfactant, and the high mol. wt. polymer is a nonionic polyacrylamide.			
ST	tissue paper softening agent quaternary ammonium compd; softener electrolyte bilayer nonionic surfactant polyacrylamide			
IT	Alcohols, uses			
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (C9-11, ethoxylated, viscosity modifier; soft tissue paper having a softening compn. contg. extensional viscosity modifier electrolyte/bilayer disrupter)			
IT	Surfactants (nonionic, bilayer disrupter, viscosity modifier; soft tissue paper having a softening compn. contg. extensional viscosity modifier electrolyte/bilayer disrupter)			
IT	Softening agents (soft tissue paper having a softening compn. contg. extensional viscosity modifier electrolyte/bilayer disrupter)			
IT	Acrylic polymers, uses Polyoxyalkylenes, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (soft tissue paper having a softening compn. contg. extensional viscosity modifier electrolyte/bilayer disrupter)			

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- IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (softening active; soft **tissue paper**
 having a **softening** compn. contg. extensional viscosity
 modifier electrolyte/bilayer disrupter)
- IT **Paper**
 (tissue; soft **tissue paper** having a
softening compn. contg. extensional viscosity modifier
 electrolyte/bilayer disrupter)
- IT Electrolytes
 (viscosity modifier; soft **tissue paper** having a
softening compn. contg. extensional viscosity modifier
 electrolyte/bilayer disrupter)
- IT 436810-63-8, DXP 505-91
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); USES (Uses)
 (DXP 505-91; soft **tissue paper** having a
softening compn. contg. extensional viscosity modifier
 electrolyte/bilayer disrupter)
- IT 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (soft **tissue paper** having a **softening**
 compn. contg. extensional viscosity modifier electrolyte/bilayer
 disrupter)
- IT 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane
 97124-08-8, Superfloc N-300
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); USES (Uses)
 (soft **tissue paper** having a **softening**
 compn. contg. extensional viscosity modifier electrolyte/bilayer
 disrupter)
- IT 9002-98-6 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone
 210572-20-6, Adogen SDMC
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (soft **tissue paper** having a **softening**
 compn. contg. extensional viscosity modifier electrolyte/bilayer
 disrupter)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:826976 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:290624
 TITLE: Investigation of dispersion processes by
 pneumohydraulic nozzle
 AUTHOR(S): Pavlenko, A. M.; Dolgoplov, I. S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dneprodzerzhinsk. Gos. Tekh. Univ., Dneprodzerzhinsk,
 Ukraine
 SOURCE: Promyshlennaya Energetika (1995), (7), 36-7
 CODEN: PREGAI; ISSN: 0033-1155
 PUBLISHER: Energoatomizdat
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian

- AB This **paper** presents an anal. of **dispersion** process in a new type
sprayer. The app. does not require the excessive liq. pressure, and
gas pressure ranges between 0.5-0.7 MPa. The nozzle was tested in an
 evaporator with high-pressure H2O(g) as the gas. As a result of its use,
 the intensity of vapor generation was increased substantially.
- ST liq **spraying** nozzle; evaporator water vapor nozzle
- IT Evaporators
 (**spray**, anal. of dispersion process in)
- IT Nozzles
 (**spray**, design of)

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L4 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:514722 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:114722
TITLE: Analysis of solidification in the **spray** atomization process
AUTHOR(S): Erukhimovitch, V.; Baram, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Materials Engineering Department, Ben-Gurion University, POB 653, Beer-Sheva, 84105, Israel
SOURCE: Materials Science Engineering, A: Structural Materials: Properties, Microstructure and Processing (1994), 181(1-2), 1195-201
CODEN: MSAPE3; ISSN: 0921-5093
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
TI Analysis of solidification in the **spray** atomization process
AB **Spray** atomization is a process for the prodn. of net or near net shape products. In this process, a molten stream of metal is disintegrated into a fine **dispersion** of droplets by high velocity gas jets. The resulting semisolidified droplets are directed towards a substrate where they impact and collect as rapidly solidified splats. High rates of solidification are achieved as a result of the thinness of the splats and the rapid heat extn. during flight in the inert atm. In this **paper**, a math. formulation for **spray** atomization, based on classical nucleation and growth theory and kinetics, is presented. The model deals with the following: the prodn. of metallic droplets by high pressure inert gas atomization, including the droplet-gas interaction and the resulting droplet size distribution; the expected mode of nucleation of the solid phase, correlated to the droplet size; the thermal and solidification histories of the droplets in flight. The influence of the process parameters, such as the atomization **gas pressure**, the wetting angle, the geometrical features of the atomizer and feeding crucible, the distance between the atomization nozzles and the substrate, on the final microstructure is evaluated. The optimal choice of the process parameters can be made for the prodn. of the desired microstructure.
ST aluminum copper solidification **spray** atomization
IT Atomization, **spraying**
(of aluminum-copper alloy, solidification in, anal. of)
IT 11100-87-1, Aluminum 96, copper 4
RL: USES (Uses)
(**spray** atomization of, solidification in, anal. of)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:160163 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:160163
TITLE: Gaskets for engine exhaust manifolds
INVENTOR(S): Ijiri, Yasuo; Sugiyama, Akemasa; Kitamura, Yoshihiko; Nakao, Sadao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Cable Industries, Ltd., Japan; Nippon Reins Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01279170	A2	19891109	JP 1988-109395	19880502

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1988-109395

19880502

AB The title gaskets showing good high-temp. performance comprise a **sheet** of Fe with surface hooks and ceramic fiber sheets (basis wt. >90 kg/m²) comprising heat-resistant ceramic fibers, inorg. binder, org. polymeric fibers, and 0-10% org. binder. Al silicate fibers (diam. 1.9 µm, length 70 mm) 63, glass fibers (diam. 11 µm, length 13 mm) 27, kraft pulp (fiber diam. 50 µm, length 2.0 mm) 7, expanded vermiculite (av. particle diam. 0.5 mm) 40, nitrile rubber **emulsion** (solids) 5, and 5% aq. alum soln. 40 parts were mixed, formed into a **sheet**, and pressed at room temp. and at 120° to give a 1.0-mm **sheet** (basis wt. 93 kg/m²), layers of which were placed on both sides of an Fe **sheet** having surface hooks on both sides to give a **sheet** having thickness 1.5 mm. The layers were **sprayed** with a silica **emulsion** to 28% (solids) pickup. A gasket prepd. from the laminate showed low air leakage during 22 h at 600° with **air pressure** 0.5 kg/cm².

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:515240 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:115240

TITLE: Heterochain polymers

INVENTOR(S): Igonin, V. B.; Nikonov, V. Z.; Sokolov, L. B.; Savinov, V. M.; Vasil'ev, V. A.; Ivanov, V. M.; Nikiforov, V. A.; Zhizhilev, S. A.; Nikitina, T. I.; et al.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Synthetic Resins, USSR; Kalinin Polytechnic Institute

SOURCE: Austrian, 13 pp.

CODEN: AUXXAK

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
AT 356901	B	19800610	AT 1977-5554	19770728
AT 7705554	A	19791015		
SU 632765	T	19781115	SU 1976-2390452	19760802
SU 632766	T	19781115	SU 1976-2391765	19760802
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			SU 1976-2390452	19760802
			SU 1976-2391765	19760802

AB Heterochain polymers are manufd. by an interfacial polycondensation process in which dicarboxylic acid dihalides in the form of an aerosol with a propellant gas are **sprayed** into an aq. soln. of a diamine or diphenol. Aerosols of acid halide concn. $(0.4-2) \times 10^{-4}$ mol/L propellant gas are used, and normally solid acid halides are melted or dissolved at 5-20 mol/L in an inert solvent before **spraying**. Thus, an aerosol contg. molten isophthaloyl chloride at 10-4 mol/L in **compressed air** at 60-80° was **sprayed** at 2.5 m³/h into aq. hexamethylenediamine of concn. 0.1 mol/L at 20°, added to the reactor at 20 L/h. The resulting suspension was continuously removed from the reactor, giving polyhexamethyleneisophthalamide [25668-34-2] with **softening** temp. 195° and inherent viscosity 0.8 dL/g (0.5%, H₂SO₄) in a yield of 85% (on acid halide). The products were esp. useful in the manuf. of **paper** substitutes.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:69186 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:69186

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:12233c-e

STN Columbus

TITLE: Latex webbing finish composition
INVENTOR(S): Kingston, Joseph G.; Vale, George E., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Glidden Co.
SOURCE: 3 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
	US 3117942		19640114	US	19600601
AB	The webbing compn. consists of a conventional emulsion -type protective coating or org. solvent soln. protective coating and 1-6% of a high-mol.-wt., H2O-sol., polymerized ethylene oxide, suitably in aq. dispersion . The process consists of blending together the org. film-forming material and high-mol-wt., H2O-sol. polymer in proper proportions, adjusting the viscosity, and spraying the resultant blend onto any type of support of paper , cloth, metal, or any other sheet -like material. The film former may be a pigmented, inert-filled, or unpigmented emulsion of poly(vinyl acetate), or a copolymer of vinyl acetate with vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, or acrylonitrile. The H2O-sol. polymers for blending should have a mol. wt. between 1,000,000 and 5,000,000. The webbing compn. may be made by adding a 5% aq. soln. of the H2O-sol. polymer to the paint to be webbed. The blend is formed by stirring lightly. Spraying is done from a conventional paint spray gun having 0.07-in. diam. fluid tip and using air pressure of 30-40 lb./in.2 gage. The gun tip should be held 6-8 in. from the panel surface. The webbed residue of the sprayed compn. at least partially covers the supporting structure for decorative or protective purposes.				
IT	Textiles (coatings for, ethylene oxide polymer-contg. latex webbing, and sprayed coatings therefrom)				
IT	Paper (coatings for, poly(ethylene oxide)-contg. latex webbing, and sprayed coatings therefrom)				
IT	Coating(s) (cobwebbing, ethylene oxide polymer-contg. latex, and webbed coatings sprayed therefrom)				
IT	26781-55-5, Ethylene, 1,1-dichloro-, polymer with vinyl acetate (ethylene oxide polymer-contg. webbing coatings from, and sheets sprayed therewith)				
IT	25322-68-3, Ethylene oxide, homopolymer (latex webbing-finish coatings contg., and webbed coatings sprayed therefrom)				

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:127813 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:127813
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:24048f-i
TITLE: **Sprayable**, pigmented poly(vinyl acetal) compositions
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
	GB 865114		19610412	GB	
	DE 1100282			DE	
TI	Sprayable , pigmented poly(vinyl acetal) compositions				

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- AB Transparent materials are tinted by **spraying** them with a compn. contg. a pigment (I), poly(vinyl acetal) resin (II) having <300,000 wt.-av. mol. wt., and a liquid solvent for II, I having a refractive index <2.3 at the wave length of light giving the max. light transmittance through the pigment, the I being fine particles in which 95% by wt. is <1 μ and in which I is present in <15% of the total compn. Thus, a mixt. contg. 157 parts EtOH (2B denatured) (III) and 18.75 parts poly(vinyl butyral) (wt.-av. mol. wt. 140,000-160,000) was placed in a disk mill. Then 75 parts dry, pulverized, semichloro Cu phthalocyanine and 375 parts fine sand (100% finer than 80 mesh, 86.8% finer than 100 mesh, 3.3% finer than 325 mesh) were added. Addnl. alc. (32 parts), was added during the mixing of the sand to prevent too much thickening of the mixt. The disks were rotated at 1750 r.p.m. at 25-38.5° until a microscope examn. showed few if any particles larger than submicron size. The milling required 2 1/2. hrs. at an energy input level of 7 h.p.-hrs./lb. pigment. At the end of the milling, 229 parts III was added, and the sand filtered off and washed with 200 parts III. The total amt. of filtrate and wash obtained was 647.5 parts of a non-focculated **dispersion** contg. 12.5% total solids (10% pigment solids). Approx. 95% of the I particles were in the size range of 0.01-0.1 μ . The **dispersion** was then dild. with more III until the I concn. consisted of about 2% by wt. of the total **dispersion**. This **dispersion** was applied by means of a **compressed-air** paint **sprayer** to a **sheet** of poly(vinyl butyral) of a com. grade suitable for use as an interlayer in automotive safety glass. Cf. CA Brit. 686,234.
- IT Vinyl compounds, polymers
(acetals, pigmented sheets and **sprayable** compns. from)
- IT Coating(s)
(from vinyl acetal polymers, pigment-**sprayable**)
- IT Pigments
(vinyl acetal polymer solns. contg., for **spraytinting** transparent materials)

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:59235 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:59235
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:11253f-h
TITLE: Coating large glass sheets with conductive films
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 19580305

- AB In the **spray**-coating of hot solid glass sheets with a **dispersion** of a hydrolyzable metal compd. to form an elec. conductive film on the glass, a uniformly thick film is applied on sheets too large to be coated by a single **sprayer** by arranging several **sprayers** in such a way that as the glass **sheet** is passed before them the **sprays** do not overlap and mingle, but **spraying** is completed from each **sprayer** sep. before or after the adjacent overlapping areas are **sprayed**. Such overlapping does not produce the objectionably thickened bands which result from **spray** mingling. The reason for the difference is not explained. Full details of a suitable **sprayer** arrangement are given. Suitable compns. for **spraying** on glass at 1220°F. with 50 lb./sq. in. **air pressure** from nozzles 14 in. from the glass, at rates of 60-210 ml./min., were: 7.056 l. distd. H₂O, 2.25 l. MeOH, 0.918 l. dioctyl Na sulfosuccinate soln., 20.43 kg. SnCl₄, 639 g. PhNHNH₂.HCl, and 0-134 g. 48% aq. HF, which reduces the resistivity of the film. Many other suitable ingredients of

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such a compn. are listed.

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Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:38707 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:38707
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:7529g-i,7530a-g
TITLE: Organic peroxides. XXV. Preparation, separation, and identification of peroxides derived from methyl ethyl ketone and hydrogen peroxide
AUTHOR(S): Milas, Nicholas A.; Golubovic, Aleksandar
CORPORATE SOURCE: Massachusetts Inst. of Technol. Cambridge
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1959), 81, 5824-6
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 54, 1248b. MeCOEt treated with H₂O₂ in the presence of H⁺ gave 7 different peroxides. Three were sepd. by standard procedures and 4 by cellulose powder chromatography. As in the case of the peroxides obtained from Et₂CO and H₂O₂ (C.A. 54, 1248f), all of the peroxides of the present series were probably formed from the unstable initial addn. product EtCMe(OH)OOH, while in the presence of H⁺ EtMeC(OOH)₂ (I) seemed to be the stable precursor of all other peroxides isolated. All peroxides of this series were highly shock sensitive and exploded with considerable brisance. To 13.6 g. 50% H₂O₂ cooled to 0 to -5° was added with stirring 4.8 g. concd. H₂SO₄, 14.4 g. MeCOEt added dropwise during 1 hr. at -5°, stirring and cooling continued an addnl. 4 hrs., the cold mixt. extd. with 100 cc. pentane, the ext. shaken with satd. (NH₄)₂SO₄ and H₂O, dried, filtered, the filtrate (a **paper** chromatogram showed the presence of 7 different peroxides when **sprayed** with HIAcOH) cooled to -70°, the solid recrystd. 3 times at low temp. from pentane, and sublimed at room temp. at 0.3 mm. to give O₂(CMeEtOOH)₂ (II), m. 39-42° (**softening** at 30°), Rf 0.187, explosive, active O 22.54%, mol. wt. 204 [in exaltone (III)], v 3400, 2990, 2980, 2800, 1460, 1430, 1365, 1331, 1290, 1250, 1205-30, 1170, 1125, 1115, 1050, 1010, 995, 915, 885, 860 cm.⁻¹; bis(p-nitrobenzoate) m. 103° (explosive). An attempt to convert II with Pb(OAc)₄ to a cyclic dimer failed. The above crude product in pentane washed twice with satd. (NH₄)₂SO₄ soln., extd. several times with H₂O, the aq. exts. combined, extd. with Et₂O, the Et₂O exts. dried, filtered, the Et₂O removed in vacuo, and the residue maintained 1 hr. at 50°/0.3 mm. gave I, noncryst., Rf 0.012, active O 25.7%, mol. wt. 120 (in III), v 3400, 2990, 2980, 1610, 1455, 1370, 1355, 1290, 1205-40, 1175, 1130, 1090, 1050, 1040, 995, 945, 885, 845 cm.⁻¹; bis(p-nitrobenzoate) m. 109° (decompn.) (MeOH). The mother liquors from the crystn. of II combined, the pentane removed in vacuo, the residue dissolved in MeOH, the soln. cooled to -70°, the ppt. recrystd. several times from MeOH at low temp., and the product kept 1 hr. at 40°/0.3 mm. gave CMeEt.O.O.CMeEt.O.O.CMeEt.O.O (IV), m. 30-2° (**softening** at 20°), Rf 0.960, highly sensitive to shock and exploding with considerable brisance, active O 17.80%, mol. wt. 270 (in III), v 2990, 2980, 2800, 1460, 1360, 1325, 1285, 1260, 1200-25, 1170, 1140, 1105, 1010, 990, 910, 885, 860 cm.⁻¹ The original mixt. of peroxides (from which most of IV, II, and I had been removed) (2.5-3.0 g.) dissolved in 5 cc. pentane, the soln. **sprayed** evenly on top of a cellulose column (3 x 50 cm. contg. 37 cm. cellulose packing), pentane satd. with HCONMe₂ allowed to flow through the column at 0.5 cc./min. under a pos. dry **air pressure** of 50 mm., and 20 cc. fractions collected and analyzed by **paper** chromatography gave from fraction 1 IV, from fractions 2-4 mixts. of IV and O₂(CMeEtOOCMeEtOOCMeEtOOH)₂ (V), and from fractions 5-8 17.8 mg. V, viscous, highly explosive, mol. wt. 576 (in III), v 3400, 2990, 2980, 2800, 1460, 1430, 1365, 1335, 1290, 1260,

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1210-30, 1170, 1130, 1115, 1055, 1010, 995, 920, 875-85, 860 cm.⁻¹
Fractions 12-16 from the above chromatogram combined, the peroxide (28 mg.) recovered, and recrystd. at low temp. from MeOH gave CMeEt(OOCMeEtOOCMeEtOOH)₂, gum at room temp., sensitive to shock and exploding with brisance, active O 20.4%, mol. wt. 453 (in III); v 3400, 2990, 2980, 2800, 1465, 1430, 1365, 1335, 1290, 1250, 1210-30, 1170, 1130, 1115, 1055, 1010, 995, 920, 870-85, 860 cm.⁻¹ Fractions 22-33 from the above chromatogram combined, the peroxide recovered, and recrystd. from pentane at -70° gave O₂(CMeEtOOCMeEtOOH)₂, highly viscous and explosive liquid at room temp., active O 21.50%, mol. wt. 372.0 (in III), v 2990, 2980, 2800, 1460, 1430, 1365, 1335, 1290, 1250, 1210-30, 1170, 1130, 1115, 1055, 1010, 995, 875-85, 860 cm.⁻¹ Fractions 38-48 from the above chromatogram combined, the peroxide recovered, and recrystd. at -70° at room temp. gave CMeEt(OOCMeEtOOH)₂, highly viscous liquid at room temp., sensitive to shock and exploding with brisance, active O 21.10%, mol. wt. 289.0 (in III), 3400, 2990, 2980, 2800, 1460, 1430, 1365, 1330, 1290, 1250, 1210-30, 1170, 1125, 1115, 1055, 1010, 995, 915, 885, 875, 860 cm.⁻¹; bis(p-nitrobenzoate) m. 77-8° (EtOH).

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